Some Facts and Figures

Relating to Local Taxation For Public Schools

A comparative study of the revenues provided for public education in the several states and territories of the Union is herewith presented. Expenditures for higher education in colleges and universities are not included in these tables. Reference is made to the public schools only.

Published by the

ALABAMA EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Montgomery. Alabama



00 P, 1

Educ.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Section 1685 of the code, enumerating the duties of the superintendent of education, says among other things, "He shall * * * * * among other things, "He shall * * * * *
elicit information relative to the system of
public education in other states and countries,
and disseminate all useful knowledge regarding the same, etc." The facts presented in
this pamphlet were obtained for the most part
from the last report, volume II, of the United
States Commissioner of Education at Washington. That the tables are absolutely relic That the tables are absolutely reliaington. That the tables are absolutely reliable we have no reason to doubt. These simple facts are presented without any lengthy comment. They speak for themselves.

My purpose in arranging these tables and in publishing this pamphlet (without any expense to the State) is to try to convince any one who may not already be convinced that the people of Alabama are entitled to have the privilege of supporting their own schools through local taxation by districts and by an increased county rate

through local taxation by districts and by an increased county rate.

The pages in the latter part of this pamphlet showing the basis of taxation for the public schools in each of the several States of the Union are correct down to date of January 15th, 1911. It will be seen that Alabama is in a class almost by itself in denying to the people the right of supporting local schools. people the right of supporting local schools with local money. Surely the voting privilege in Alabama is reposed in as safe hands as it is in the other States. If there are counties and districts which do not need any additional revenue for their schools they would not be required to have it. Those counties and districts which do need this relief ought to be allowed to have it.

Special attention is called to page 16 showing the percentage of our taxes raised locally-by counties and districts-as compared with the percentage of local taxes raised for school purposes in the other states.

table covers the whole matter.

Let the people have the chance of saying, in the regular election in November, 1912, whether they are willing to trust themselves with local taxing powers to assist the State in the support and maintenance of their own public schools.

Henry Hellingham.

Superintendent of Education.

It is interesting to note on the next page the relatively small amount we are spending in public education. Evidently the people in northern, eastern and western states do not regard these expenditures as burdensome taxation. Probably they regard such money as a permanent investment.

WHOLE AMOUNT RAISED (1907-8) FOR EACH PERSON OF SCHOOL AGE.

Nevada	62.86
Washington	42.60
California	32.34
Montana	30.69
Colorado	29.36
New York	27.63
Massachusetts	27.30
Wyoming	24.16
New Jersey	23.29
Idaho	23.28
N. Dakota	22.62
Oragon	22.11
OregonMichigan	21.31
Illinois	21.25
Pennsylvania	21.16
Connecticut	21.15
TILL	20.76
Utah	19.96
S. Dakota	19.69
Ohio	19.59
Minnesota	
Indiana	18.78
Nebraska	18.63
Iowa	18.37
Arizona	17.89
Vermont	17.79
Rhode Island	17.58
New Hampshire	17.32
Maine	16.01
Wisconsin	15.07
Kansas	13.86
Missouri	11.92
West Virginia Maryland	11.30
Maryland	9.81
Delaware	9.51
Florida	8.44
New Mexico	8.16
Texas	7.05
Louisiana	6.70
Virginia	5.52
Antropage	5.35
Arkansas	5.30
Kentucky	
Tennessee	4.93
Georgia	4.39
North Carolina	3.65
Alabama	3.30
South Carolina	3.29
Mississippi	3.21

Seven states have no form of compulsory attendance law. Alabama is one of them. This fact accounts, in a measure, for the comparatively small percentage of Alabama children who actually attend school.

Dividing our public school fund among those who do attend, we make a showing on the next page which prevents us becoming hilarious even if we do stand above five other states.

AVERAGE DAILY EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL BASED ON AVERAGE ATTENDANCE (1907-08)

	1	Cents
1.	Nevada	46.5
2.	North Dakota	34.4
3.	Montana	34.3
4.	Arizona	33.6
5.	California	30.3
6.	Wyoming	27.6
7.	Now York	26.9
8.	New York Washington	26.8
9.	Colorado	26.0
	South Dakota	0.04 1 90
10.	South Dakota	20.1
11.	New Jersey	25.5
12.	Minnesota	24.5
13.	Illnois	23.9
14.	Idaho	23.1
15.	Massachusetts	22.9
16.	Utah	22.5
17.	Ohio	22.4
18.	Oregon	21.8
19.	Pennsylvania	21.4
20.	Rhode Island	20.2
21.	Wisconsin	10.2
22.	Indiana	10.6
22. 23.	New Homehine	10.0
	New Hampshire	19.3
24.	Connecticut	19.1
25.	Nebraska	18.8
26.	Vermont	18.3
27.	Iowa	18.2
28.	Michigan	18.0
29.	Maine	17.9
30.	Missouri	17.3
31.	Kansas	16.8
32.	Oklahoma	15.7
33.	Louisiana	15.5
34.	New Mexico	15.5
35.	Florida	15.4
36.	Florida West Virginia	146
37.	Texas	115
38.	Momiland	19.0
39.	Maryland Virginia	19.0
	Virginia	11.9
40.	Delaware	11.7
41.	Arkansas	11.4
42.	Kentucky	
43.	Alabama	9.3
44.	North Carolina	9.2
45.	Georgia	8.8
46.	Tennessee	7.8
47.	South Carolina	7.2
48.	Mississinni	5.7

Sometimes we persuade ourselves to believe that we are already spending a due share of our means in providing for the education of our children. The table on the next page answers that question and the answer is against us.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS ON EACH \$100 OF TRUE VALUATION OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1907-08.

Amount in Cents Washington38.6 1. Utah34.0 2. Massachusetts33.2 3. Colorado33.0 4. 5. South Dakota32.9 6. Vermont32.6 7. 8. 8. Indiana30.1
 New York
 29.8

 Idaho
 29.1

 Michigan
 27.9

 Wisconsin
 27.8
 9. 10. 11. 12.
 New Jersey
 27.3

 Mississippi
 27.1

 Maine
 26.8
 13. 14. 15. Connecticut26.8 15. 16. New Hampshire26.6 16. Ohio26.6 Iowa26.4 17. 18. Missouri26.3 19. Kansas25.2 20. 21. 22. Minnesota24.1 23. Nebraska 23.8 Tennessee 23.6 24. California22.8Pennsylvania22.7Rhode Island22.6 25. 26. 27. 28. 28.
 Texas
 21.9

 Arkansas
 21.5
 29.

 Arkansas
 21.5

 Oklahoma
 21.4

 Oregon
 21.2

 South Carolina
 20.3

 Georgia
 19.2

 Maryland
 18.2

 Kentucky
 17.4

 Virginia
 16.6

 Montana
 16.6

 Lovisiana
 15.0

 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 36.

 Holicana
 15.0

 Louisiana
 14.3

 Arizona
 14.3

 Indian Territory
 14.0

 Alabama
 13.0

 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. Nevada11.7 42. New Mexico10.6

Delaware omitted. Wyoming omitted.

If the census of 1900 had neglected to report the illiteracy of whites and blacks separate, we might content ourselves with thinking that the presence of the negroes caused Alabama to be so near the bottom of the list. The next page referring only to grown white men born in Alabama makes interesting reading and causes us to wonder what showing we shall make when the figures of the census of 1910 are announced.

PER CENT. OF ILLITERATES (UNABLE TO WRITE) AMONG NATIVE WHITE ADULT MALES, 1900

1.	wasnington State	0
2.	Nevada	8
3.	Wyoming	8
4.	Montana	- ×
5.	South Dakota	Q
6.	Massahasatta	0
	South Dakota Massachusetts Nebraska	1.0
7.	Nebraska	1.0
8.	North Dakota	1.0
9.	Minnesota	1.0
10.	Connecticut	1.0
11.	California	1.1
12.	CaliforniaOregon	1.1
13.	Idaho	1.1
14.	IdahoUtah	1.2
14. 15.	T	1.6
	Iowa	
16.	Kansas	1.7
17.	New York	1.8
18.	Wisconsin	1.9
19.	Rhode Island	2.0
20.	New Hampshire	2.0
21.	New Jersey	2.3
22.	Colorado	2 1
23.	Colorado Michigan	9 1
23. 24.	Down and an aria	0.5
	Pennsylvania	2.5
25.	Oklahoma	2.7
26.	Illinois	2.8
27.	Maine	3.1
28.	Ohio	3.2
29.	Vermont	4.1
30.	Indiana	
31.	Arizona	4.5
32.	Maryland	5.1
33.	Missouri	5.1
34.	Wilsouii	5.4
	Texas Delaware	0.0
35.	Delaware	7.1
36.	Mississippi	8.1
37.	F'lorida	8.3
38.	Arkansas	10.5
39.	Indian Territory	10.7
10.	Indian Territory	11.8
11.	Virginia1	22
12.	South Carolina1	193
13.	Alabama1	12.0
14.		
	Tennessee	14.1
15.	Kentucky	14.3
16.	Louisiana	16.9
<u>ل</u> 7.	North Carolina1	18.9
l8.	New Mexico	23.6

The next table puts us really at the bottom of the list. The children who actually go to school in this state attend just long enough to be equivalent to two months for all the children of school age in the state. In other words, we are making a desperate effort to educate children who are not in school.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS' ATTEND-ANCE FOR EVERY CHILD OF SCHOOL AGE IN 1907-8.

1.	Washington1	47.6
2.	California	22.4
3.	Nevada	192
4.	Massachusetts	116.4
5.	Idaho1	15.0
6.	Colorado	109.5
7.	Connecticut1	1.09
8.	Nebraska1	103.1
9.	Michigan	03.0
10.	Michigan	99.3
11.	Iowa	98.7
12.	Oregon	98.2
13.	Vermont	96.8
14.	New Jersey	96.3
15.	New Jersey	95.0
16.	Utah	94.5
17.	Kansas	88.7
18.	Delaware	88.0
19.	Indiana	87.8
20.	Ohio	87.3
21.	Illinois	84.8
22.	Pennsylvania	84.5
23.	Montana	
24.	Montana New Hampshire	82.7
25.	Wyoming	82.6
26.	Wyoming North Dakota	81.4
27.	South Dakota	77.5
28.	South Dakota	76.0
29.	Wisconsin	75.3
30.	Minnesota	75.3
31.	Missouri	72.4
32.	Maryland	69.0
33.	Maryland	64.9
34.	Arizona	58.8
35.	Tennessee	57.8
36.	Texas	52.9
37.	Georgia	50.5
38.	Georgia	50.3
39.	Florida	50.1
40.	Florida Kentucky	49.6
41.	Virginia	47.9
42.	New Mexico	45.6
42.	Oklahoma	44.8
43.	Louisiana	
45.	Arkansas	44.3
46.	North Carolina	43.1
47.	South Carolina	42.3
48.	Alabama	
	LIANAIIA	±U. (

Even after children are enrolled in the schools of Alabama this page shows that they attend only an average of 73 days.

Alabamians are willing to admit that their children are the best and the brightest of any in the world, but it is complimenting them rather too highly to expect them to compete in life's battles on 73 days' schooling with other children who attend twice as long.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ATTENDED BY EACH PUPIL ENROLLED IN 1907-8.

-4	7/ 1	
1.	Massachusetts	154.0
2.	New York	148.6
3.	Rhode Island	145.5
4.	Connecticut	141.2
5.	Michigan	138.7
6.	New Jersey	137.5
7.	California	136.5
8.	Illinois	129 1
9.	Pennsylvania	190 0
10.	Indiana	1070
11.	Indiana	100.0
	UtahNew Hampshire	123.0
12.	New Hampshire	122.7
13.	Ohio	121.9
14.	Washington	121.8
15.	Vermont	121.4
16.	Iowa	
17.	OregonNebraska	119.0
18.	Nebraska	118.3
19.	Montana	117.6
20.	Delaware	
21.	Wisconsin	111 7
22.	Kansas	111 /
23.	Nevada	
24.	Minnesota	
25.	Colorado	
26.	Monriland	1061
	Maryland	100.1
27.	Missouri	104.9
28.	Idaho	103.6
29.	South Dakota	99.2
30.	Wyoming Maine North Dakota	99.1
31.	Maine	95.9
32.	North Dakota	94.8
33.	Louisiana	90.4
34.	West Virginia	87.4
35.	Arizona	84.6
36.	Georgia	83.6
37.	Kentucky	82.6
38.	Virginia	81.0
39.	Tennessee	. 80.9
40.	Texas	80.7
41.	Florida	76.1
42.	Alabama	
43.	New Mexico	
44.	Oklahoma	71.0
45.	South Carolina	60.1
45. 46.	Mississippi	615
40. 47.	Mississippi North Carolina	60.0
48.	Arkansas	59.7

AMOUNT EXPENDED PER CAPITA OF TOTAL POPULATION 1907-08.

1.	Nevada\$	11.81
2.	Washington	$10 \ 00$
3.	California	8.47
4.	North Dakota	8.37
5.	Idaho	7.59
6.	Colorado	7.10
7.	Utah	6.93
8.	Utah	6.40
9.	New York	6.37
10.	South Dakota	
11.	New Jersey	
12.	Massachusetts	
13.	Nebraska	5.83
14.	Oregon	5.63
15.	Illinois	5.56
16.	Wyoming	
17.	Minnesota	5.43
18.	Ohio	5.17
19.	Iowa	
20.	Arizona	
20. 21.		
22.	Michigan	
23.	Donney Ivania	4.19
23. 24.	Indiana	4.10
25.	Pennsylvania Indiana Rhode Island	4.77
26.	Wisconsin	4.44
20. 27.	Kansas	4.44
21. 28.		
20. 29.	Vermont	9.770
	Name II amenahira	3.19
30.	New Hampshire	3.45
31.	Maine West Virginia	3.13
32.	West Virginia	2.92
33.	Delaware	2.73
34.	Maryland	2.65
35.	Texas	2.57
36.	Florida	2.59
37.	Louisiana	2.2±
38.	Oklahoma	
39.	New Mexico	
40.	Virginia	
41.	Arkansas	1.71
42.	Kentucky	1.56
43.	Georgia	1.49
44.	Tennessee	1.43
45.	North Carolina	1.32
46.	Alabama	1.26
47.	South Carolina	1.07
48.	Mississippi	.98

In 1907-8 the percentage of the whole revenue for public school purposes derived from local taxes was as follows:

1.	Massachusetts		per	cent
2.	New York	88.45	- 66	66
3.	Rhode Island	88.41	"	"
4.	Kansas	87.36	66	66
5.	Oregon	86.03	"	66
6.	Iowa	.84.74	- 66	66
7.	Ohio	81.81	"	44
8.	Pennsylvania	81.26	66	66
9.	Connecticut	80.43	66	66
10.		77.66	66	66
11.	Wyoming	76.88	66	66
12.	New Hampshire	76.05	66	66
13.	South Dakota	75.97	66	66
14.	Vermont		66	6
15.	Idaho		66	"
16.	Nebraska		66	66
17.	Illinois		66	"
18.	Wisconsin		66	66
19.	Delaware		66	66
20.	Colorado	66.53	66	"
21.	Florida		66	66
22.	North Dakota		66	66
23.	Tennessee		"	66
24.	New Jersey		66	66
25.	New Mexico		66	66
26.	California		66	66
27.	Arkansas		66	66
28.	Maryland	50.00	66	66
29.	Minnesota	UO.4U	66	66
30.	Arizona	57.04	66	66
31.	West Virginia	01.34 55.77	66	66
32.	west virginia		66	66
32. 33.	Utah	04.48 	66	66
	Washington	00.04 En 79	66	66
34.	Virginia	46.00	66	66
35.	Maine		66	66
36.	Michigan		66	66
37.	Montana	50.64	66	66
38.	Texas	50.00	"	66
39.	Georgia	30.04	66	66
40.	Nevada	30.03	66	66
41.	Indiana	28.82	"	66
42.	South Carolina		66	66
43.	North Carolina	25.30	"	"
44.	Kentucky	23.08	"	"
45.	Alabama	13.95	"	66
46.	Louisiana	13.47	66	66
47.	Mississippi	10.86	••	••

Oklahoma omitted.

Basis of Taxation for the Public Schools in the Several States (m stands for mills)

County Rate District Rate	None Im Sufficient surplement to cover 6 mos. School. None Sufficient surplement to cover 6 mos. School. The maximum near to total \$550 purposes per teacher.) In for building and 3m for school purposes per teacher.) In for building and 3m for school purposes The for building and 3m for school purposes The form in 3d class districts An must be expended by district to receive state apportionment The must be expended by district to receive state apportionment Minimum \$60 in some districts; \$100 in others. The form in the firm of mothers. The deucational; 5m building. The form in the firm of mothers. The form in the firm of mothers
State Rate	3m to
State	Alabama . Arizonia Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Ildaho Illinois Indiana

Basis of Taxation for the Public Schools in the Several States (m stands for mills)

State	State Rate	County Rate	District Rate
Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana	None None 26.5m	None None 2m—poll tax \$1	15m—maximum 4m to 6m 5m None
Maine Maryland	3m 1.5m	None 1.5m	District raises 80c per inhabitant—compulsory
Massachusetts	State appropriations made to weak None districts	None	District penalized for failure to maintain free public schools.
Michigan Minnesota	"Specific taxes" on corporations	None Im	15m for schools, 10m for building
Mississippi	Legislative app'n.	None	3m may be levied—higher may be voted
Montana	One-third of the ordinary State revenue None	None 4m	4m to 6m levied by county courts 10m
Nebraska	Appropriation for weak districts	None	25m levied by county board. District may levy 10m for building
Nevada	6 tenths of a mill	1.5m to 5m	Six mos. free school compulsory; may levy additional tax

None (90% school tax re- fined to counties)	5m to 15m Vote taxes for school purposes 3m and 90 cents on each poll.	30m, maximum Levied by courty board, 12m maximum. 5m add. may be voted by	electors. Other special sch. taxes 5m schools, 5m building	бm	School directors may tax 13m District receives amount from state	unat they raise 8m may be levied None	5m 20m maximum By vote, no limit.
None (90% school tax re-	3m—compulsory None 2.3 mills and 15 cents	2m and \$1 per capita None	1m for common sch. &	Sufficient to produce \$7 per child school	age 4 to 20 None None	3m compulsory 1.5m compulsory, with	om maximum. None 4m None
Legislative app'n Legislative app'n of 2.75m	None Legislative app'n Legislative app'n	Legislative app'n for high schools 2m	.25m	None	Legislative app'n Legislative app'n	State aid for weak districts \mathcal{V}_{4} of gross revenue	2m and \$1 per capita None "8c ^n grand list"
New Hampshire New Jersey	New Mexico New York North Carolina	North Dakota Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania Rhode Island	South Carolina Tennessee	Texas Utah Vermont

Basis of Taxation for the Public Schools in the Several States (m stands for mills)

State	State Rate	County Rate	District Rate
Virginia	1m to 5m compulsory	Levied by supervisors	Levied by supervisors 5m maximum, .75 compulsory
Washington	5m	5m, compulsory \$10	\$10 10m by district board; 10m by elec-
West Virginia	Legislative app'n	None	25m for schools 12.5m building. By
Wisconsin Wyoming	.7m, spcl. app'ns. 3m	None \$2 per capita	20m for all purposes 10m



